UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Alexandria Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

:

-vs- : Case No. 1:14-cr-206

ITZHAK LOZ,

Defendant.

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SENTENCING HEARING

September 18, 2015

Before: Liam O'Grady, USDC Judge

APPEARANCES:

Kimberly R. Pedersen and Gordon D. Kromberg, Counsel for the United States

William R. Martin, Counsel for the Defendant

The defendant, Itzhak Loz, in person

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               THE CLERK: Criminal case number 1:14-cr-206, the
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     United States of America versus Itzhak Loz.
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               MR. MARTIN: Good morning, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Good morning again, Mr. Martin.
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               MS. PEDERSEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Kim
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     Pedersen, Gordon Kromberg, and Special Agent Joseph Dobish from
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     the Secret Service on behalf of the Government.
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               THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you.
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               MR. MARTIN: And for the record, William Martin,
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     Judge.
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               THE COURT: Yes. Ms. Ginsberg, I don't recognize the
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     guy sitting next to you because maybe he has got a tie and
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     jacket on?
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               MS. GINSBERG: I was going to say, it was a little
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    bit of a shock, but the eyes adjust pretty quickly.
               THE COURT: I just wanted to know where he gets the
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17
    Hawaiian shirts.
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               All right. This comes on for sentencing. Are the
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     parties ready to proceed? Ms. Pedersen, Mr. Kromberg, are you
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     ready to proceed?
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               MS. PEDERSEN: Yes, Your Honor, we are.
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               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Martin, are you ready to
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    proceed?
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               MR. MARTIN: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Good morning, Mr. Loz.
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or any other issue.
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And in reviewing the transcript, both the testimony of Agent Gaab when he testified and the presentence writer, they refer to Mr. Loz. Mr. Loz, without going into the details of those debriefings, did provide the Government with information. Without that information, the Government could not have established a loss amount in excess of that 20 -- of \$50 million or more.

THE COURT: What about the Secret Service agent's testimony at another hearing, or maybe the same hearing --

MR. MARTIN: The same hearing.

THE COURT: -- and coupled with the fact that the plates were recovered from the computer of Mr. Loz? What's your position on whether that independently establishes that loss amount?

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, one of the factors I think the Government now knows is in this counterfeit conspiracy in this case, that there were computers used. And there were computer images which were used to create a plate. I believe the Government has information that there is more than one plate. They have information that was provided by Mr. Loz of a plate was removed by someone with somebody else.

And with regard to the Secret Service agent, when she testified at page 54 of that hearing, Your Honor, beginning on line 25, the following question was asked: So there is nothing

about what you do in your examination that makes it possible to know how many other people may have the same digital image to start with? Answer: No. My examination is not intended to point a finger at any particular person, but rather state that the images are compared to each other.

Question: Okay. And you wouldn't know how many people have copies of the same plates either? No, I would not.

So we would submit to Your Honor that it's impossible for the Government -- there may be images out there, but without Mr. Loz indicating the amounts, the dates, and the locations, they could not reach the amount of 50 to \$100 million without his testimony.

Your Honor, I would submit the same argument applies with respect to the two-point enhancement for parts of the conspiracy occurring outside of the United States.

And again, I would go back to the same transcript and the same memorandum of interviews. And I have reviewed those exhaustively. And in those interviews and in the testimony of Agent Gaab, he describes how the money was brought from Israel to the United States. The Government did not know where the money was coming from, how it was entering the United States until Mr. Loz provided that information.

THE COURT: Does the Government need anything more than the fact that Mr. Loz transported or had transported machinery to the warehouse to assist in the manufacturing of

transcript -- well, first, the proposition that I would submit

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to the Court is that at some point Mr. Loz was approached by a person, and I think Your Honor addressed part of this on the hearing on the 28th, at page 124 he was addressed by a third person. And Your Honor said we would refer to that person as I believe co-conspirator number 3.

Again on page 123, line 24 and line 25, Judge. The question from you is: Is that person -- did that person, I will call him unidentified co-conspirator number 3 just for clarity, is that the person that recommended Mr. Borohov to work for Mr. Loz in Israel? You're asking Agent Gaab that. He answered: Yes.

Okay. You ask a follow-up question: Did that person, unidentified co-conspirator number 3, did he introduce Loz to Alex Bangiyev for the purpose of selling counterfeit currency in America? And the answer from the agent was: Yes.

So I would submit, Your Honor, that Mr. Loz was recruited as a printer. He is not the organizer of this conspiracy. He played a substantial role, and the Guidelines provide for punishment and a sentence for that role. But to enhance his sentence by four points, four levels or two levels, I think is not supported by the evidence here.

I think Mr. Loz was one of many co-conspirators.

They are joint operatives here. And there is no evidence that would show this Court by a preponderance of the evidence that Mr. Loz was the leader or the organizer to support a two or a

four-point enhancement.

And if Your Honor doesn't have any other specific questions, if the Government is going to speak, I will pull up that code section so I can cite the exact section that I was reading to you about occurring outside the country.

THE COURT: Yes, please. Thank you, Mr. Martin.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Pedersen.

MR. PEDERSEN: Your Honor, in terms of the loss amount, the loss amount in this case is derived from material other than from the defendant's statements, and they preceded the defendant's information to the Government.

First of all, the Secret Service tracks the counterfeit in this case. The Court has heard testimony concerning that and how it's tracked and how it's identified. And the most prolific notes in this case were the 23332 and 22272, the hundred dollar notes.

The Secret Service data tracks it on a weekly basis, and they maintain records of what the amounts are and where these notes are found and things like that.

The past cases that the Secret Service investigated, including Johnny Lee back in 2004, the amounts involved in those cases, 50,000, \$100,000, are consistent with the amounts that were investigated in the most recent case.

Johnny Lee gave information that he was getting

between one million and \$3 million per year. That is information that is independent of Mr. Loz.

Mr. Loz's fingerprints were found on bills back from 2007. CBP had records of import from Universal Auto, which showed quarterly imports to -- I am sorry, AM Ventura, quarterly imports to Universal Auto. There 2.56 million ceased from Mr. Loz's warehouse in New York. It corroborated the amounts of money that were being generated quarterly.

At the New Jersey warehouse there was a handful of bills there that were counterfeit. But more importantly, the offset printing plates, the transparencies, the dyes, and really most damningly to the defendant were the computer images found in two separate computer towers.

The images from those computer towers went back to 2004. And I think as we have pointed out in our pleadings, the Treasury seal is the common denominator. And that information doesn't come from Mr. Loz. It comes from a forensic review of physical evidence that is seized from the warehouse, from the domestic printing plan. The Treasury seal is the same from 2004 and Johnny Lee in Richmond through 2007 with Alex in New York. It's the same in 2013 with Tarell Johnson and Johnny Lee, it's the common denominator.

What else do we find in the warehouse? It's the paper that the Borohovs were gluing in various stages with the security features.

The Borohovs lead me to the next issue, really the next two issues that are I guess in dispute at this point, are the offense taking place outside the United States. When the Borohovs were arrested inside the warehouse at the heat presses, they both independently gave statements that they were doing this work in Israel from 2011 onward.

I mean, I think that's clear, that information was derived before the defendant was interviewed by the United States, before he provided that information. And that was derived from them.

That information was corroborated by records that we saw the Borohovs come into this country. They said that they were recruited by the defendant. That they had done this work in Israel, that he showed how to glue in their own house inside Israel, and that they were doing this for quite sometime.

Other evidence that the offense took place outside the U.S. which was not provided by Mr. Loz was that printing presses, there was a printing press that was purchased in Canada and it was brokered by a dealer named Chase Nixon from Minnesota. The press was delivered to the New Jersey warehouse. Secret Service agents who were doing surveillance observed that.

Mr. Nixon was interviewed and he corroborated that he brokered the sale of this Canadian printing press.

Secret Service agents were also present when a

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container -- when a container was delivered on a 16-wheeler to the warehouse. They tracked the serial number on the sea container. They went to CBP, they got records, and it was nine printing presses and machines imported from Israel. Addressing the supervisory role. Again, the Borohovs, as the Court heard last week at their sentencing, were people who were gluing and using machines that the defendant taught them how to use. He supervised them. He told them what to do and when to do it. And I think clearly that is sufficient to show that he had a supervisory role in this case. THE COURT: Two questions. One is, Mr. Martin has raised the point that there may be evidence that other, one or more other persons had the plate images, if not the plates themselves, based on the Government's investigation. The second is that the Bangiyevs have been found responsible for between 7 and \$20 million of counterfeit money. And why the difference there? MS. PEDERSEN: Two things, Your Honor. The first is that the information that others had plates comes solely from Mr. Loz. THE COURT: Okay. MS. PEDERSEN: At this point I can't corroborate that or refute that. What I can say is from the data that Secret

Service has is that there has been basically, almost -- I mean,

I don't want to say a complete cessation, but the amount of

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counterfeit of this type of note has not increased, it has decreased. The amount is not getting greater.
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So I would argue that it has been -- this plant has been dismantled. That the person responsible is in custody.

The person that was printing it is locked up and unable to print. And there is no one else currently who is in a position to do that.

In terms of --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. So there is no new currency flowing --

MS. PEDERSEN: There is some that is dribbling in and there are bills that are being accounted for, but it's certainly not at the level before. I would attribute that to counterfeit that we were not able to seize last year at the take-down that made it to the streets, but it's certainly not at the \$10 million level that the agency had seen previously.

And I am sorry, Your Honor, the second pointed concerning the Bangiyevs, I didn't-hear entirely what --

THE COURT: Haven't they been found -- have they been found responsible for between 7 and \$20 million of counterfeit currency versus the 50 to 70, is that right? Do I understand that correctly?

MS. PEDERSEN: That is correct, Your Honor made that finding after a hearing. I mean, I believe that is a very, very conservative amount of money. I believe that it's

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foreseeable that an even greater amount of money should be attributable to them, but that has been a precedent that has already been set in this case. We had a hearing, there was evidence, the Court made a finding, and that's -- I don't think has any bearing on this issue pending before the Court.
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THE COURT: Well, I mean, there is -- it has a bearing, and I know that I made that finding based on a specific hearing as to the Bangiyevs. And whether I can consider other information in forming what the proper loss amount is at a sentencing, I'm not sure that the two are 100 percent bound to each other. But I did make that finding and there was evidence produced in that other case.

Okay. I understand the Government's position.

Anything else?

MS. PEDERSEN: Not at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Martin, do you want to address what Ms. Pedersen has said?

MR. MARTIN: I would, Judge. Specifically when they talk -- they trailed these nine printing presses that had been shipped. What they weren't able to find, even though they had gone through Customs, they weren't able to figure out what was in those. The printing presses were not being brought here to be used as printing presses. The printing presses were being brought here as a means of shipping the contraband. And they could not find the contraband.

Mr. Loz helped the Secret Service -- you know, explained how to disassemble the printing presses to find the contraband. So it wasn't the nine printing presses that were being brought here.

After Mr. Loz explained to --

THE COURT: They were brought here. And were they stuck in the warehouse?

MR. MARTIN: They were thrown away, essentially.

They were not the type of printing presses that were -- the

Heidelberg is kind of the state of the art. These were devices

that were being shipped solely for the purpose of transporting

the contraband. And the Government was not aware -- they

believed that, but they were not aware of how it could be done

or where it could be concealed. And that was explained by Mr.

Loz.

Your Honor, I would submit that on the issue of the role of Mr. Loz, clearly the Bangiyev brothers are -- if they are not the leaders, they are clearly at the head of that organization. The money was brought here and given to the Bangiyevs. The person who was directing this introduced Alex Bangiyev to -- Mr. Loz to Alex Bangiyev. That person and Mr. Alex Bangiyev had a prior relationship. Mr. Bangiyev did not have a means of -- I'm sorry, Mr. Loz did not have a means of distributing the counterfeit money. It was the Bangiyevs who received it, who had the distribution network, that was the

supervision.

So we would submit, Judge, that there is not sufficient evidence to show that Mr. Loz had a role.

And, Your Honor, we are not here trying to diminish or downplay the significance of the criminal activity that Itzhak Loz has engaged in. He is, by entering a plea of guilty, he accepts that. What I did not get into my opening portion, if I may talk a bit about his background, what I did not get into -- may I, Judge?

THE COURT: No, I will give you an opportunity.

We're still dealing with what the appropriate Guideline range is, and I will give you time to allocute after that.

MR. MARTIN: The reason I raise that, Judge, is that there was a time that Mr. Loz was encountering severe financial problems in Israel. The introduction to these people occurred and Mr. Bangiyev was part of that introduction.

So on the issue of leadership, there was already an operation going. I believe that the Government has already been advised in some of those debriefings that during the early days of that conspiracy, some of the printing that was occurring was just being -- were not -- it was different than what Mr. Loz was doing. But there was already an operation here that involved, we believe, the Bangiyevs and others.

Mr. Loz joined that operation, Your Honor. And we submit that with regard to the loss amount -- and, Judge, I'm

not trying to raise an issue of law of the case and that you have previously found an amount, that is not my argument.

My argument is that with the evidence presented, the Court could not find by a preponderance of the evidence that more than \$20 million could be attributable to Mr. Loz.

Your Honor, the last issue I would raise, and I did not want the Court to think that we're appearing today having withdrawn an objection to a loss amount and now trying to find a bag door way in. What we always assumed, Judge, in debriefings, is that the Government had more information as we were talking. And we did not -- with the experience that I have, if you're cooperating, if you're representing somebody who is cooperating, I did not want to be in this courtroom with Mr. Loz as he was cooperating when his words were going to be used at that hearing against almost all of the other still existing, pending criminal co-defendants.

So we thought that we would have an opportunity today at sentencing to explain to you that while we withdraw that, we always were preserving the right to argue that without his words, they could not prove 50 to \$100 million.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Martin.

Well, I talked to the Probation Office. And the Probation Office had available to them debriefings. And the Probation Office uses what they have appropriately to determine all the facts that they raise in their presentence report.

I am concerned with the cross-pollination of information. I do not believe that the information that Mr. Loz provided should be used to enhance his sentence in this case.

You know, I looked at the loss amount earlier. I didn't have all of the information that I have today. The setting was a little different.

But I went back over the transcript of that hearing and the information that was arrived at. You know, the limitations of the Secret Service agent's testimony concerning the inability to rule out that anyone else had possessed at any time these plates or the ability to make the 50 or \$100 counterfeit money, I was I think conservative. And I think I should be conservative in looking at loss amounts, to be completely satisfied and to err on the side of the defendant in findings as guided by the law.

I am going to adjust the loss amount. I was very confident that 7 to \$20 million had been proved. And I understand that without question there has been between 50 and \$70 million of these \$50 bills and \$100 bills. And that, as Ms. Pedersen as pointed out, was just the plates that we focussed on at the earlier hearings. So there is a significant amount of money out there.

But for purposes of the Guideline calculation, I am going to reduce it down to a Level 20 from the Level 24,

finding between 7 and \$20 million in loss.

I find that the Guideline calculation appropriately considered the part of this offense having occurred outside of the United States. The testimony of the Borohovs alone is sufficient to get the two-point enhancement for part of this conspiracy occurring outside of the United States.

Mr. Loz, the evidence is -- to me is absolutely clear that Mr. Loz has been involved in this for ten years. That his fingerprints are on currency back many years ago. He left the country as soon as Mr. Bangiyev was arrested in the earlier conspiracy concerning the \$50 bills. And that clearly the activity continued in Israel. And there is significant amounts of independent evidence without using Mr. Loz's cooperation to demonstrate that this offense was occurring outside the United States.

And then the decision was made by Ms. Loz and Mr. Fakiro to move the presses to the warehouse in New Jersey and came back to the United States.

So I think the two-point enhancement is appropriate.

I also think the four-point enhancement is appropriate for Mr. Loz's position in this offense. I think that the evidence, without considering anything that he has said in his cooperation, demonstrates without question that he was the leader of this conspiracy, not only in teaching the Borohovs how to do their job in putting the paper -- gluing the

paper together and putting certain ingredients between the paper.

But also the money trail, the role that he played in the warehouse, the role that he played with the Bangiyevs. As I just said, the way the money flowed, when he was ultimately identified over the wiretap, the activities of the -- the actions of the Bangiyevs during their involvement in this conspiracy all identifies Mr. Loz as the leader of the organization. He responsibly knew that there were five or more participants in this conspiracy even if he didn't know just how extensive the network of co-conspirators who were distributing the money in the United States were. He clearly is deserving of the four-point enhancement.

So as I look at the Guideline range, then the Government has withdrawn its one point for the -- the third point for the acceptance of responsibility, and I think that that is appropriate. That's a matter that the Government determines that is justified in this case, and the additional point will be withdrawn.

So the base offense level then becomes a 33.

Adjusted to 39. With two points for acceptance, becomes a 37.

And the -- I think. Is that right? The adjusted offense level is a 37, I'm sorry. Goes down to a 35 because the one-point reduction is taken off. And the Guideline range then becomes 168 to 210 months. And that is the Guideline

- 1 | range that I will apply in the case.
- 2 I read the parties' submissions and the video
- 3 | submission. And, Ms. Pedersen --
- 4 MS. PEDERSEN: Your Honor, I think there may be an
- 5 error in calculation.
- 6 THE COURT: Okay.
- 7 MS. PEDERSEN: Can we just go through it slowly
- 8 again?
- 9 THE COURT: Yes. Base offense level, if we find that
- 10 | it is a 20 instead of a 24 --
- MS. PEDERSEN: Let's start, so -- base offense level
- 12 of 9, plus -- correct? So if we are on paragraph 61 of the
- 13 presentence report --
- 14 THE COURT: Yes.
- MS. PEDERSEN: It starts under 2B5.1, the base
- 16 offense level begins at 9. And the Court has corrected the
- 17 loss amount to level 20. So it would 9 plus 20.
- And then we have a two-level increase for having
- 19 manufactured. So that is 29 plus 2, is 31.
- 20 And then we have a two-level increase for having part
- 21 of the offense occurred outside the United States, that is 31
- 22 plus 2, is 33.
- The base offense level is 33. And then if you add
- 24 the four-level role adjustment, 33 plus 4, is 37.
- 25 And if you deduct 2 under acceptance under paragraph

- 1 68, you get down to 35. So your total offense level should be 35.
- THE COURT: I thought that's what I said. Which results in 168 to 210 months.
- 5 MS. PEDERSEN: Yes, Your Honor. So let me just double-check on 35. 168 to 210? Yes, thank you.

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- THE COURT: All right. Okay. Then I'll hear
 anything else the Government would like to say in sentencing.

 As I said, I've read the submission.
 - MS. PEDERSEN: Yes, Your Honor. Obviously you've heard this case for a long time and know that the case here is about money, real money and fake money, fake money that looks as good as real money.
 - Mr. Loz, the defendant, is really a dangerous person, Your Honor. He possesses specific and unique knowledge, highly technical expertise, and lengthy experience in counterfeiting.
 - The level of sophistication of printing in this case sets it apart from many. This has been a unique case for the Secret Service for many years.
 - The criminal enterprise was of very large scale, it was long-standing, and it was successful. It relied, as counsel said, on a close-knit distribution network run by the Bangiyevs, and it was based on family ties, loyalty, and greed.
 - The defendant recruited others and supervised others, including Mr. Fakiro and the Borohovs, while in Israel and also

to come to the United States to continue this very successful counterfeiting operation.

The defendant has the knowledge from the beginning to the end. He has the knowledge, the computer experience. He has the technical knowledge to know how you take an image of a bill. How you manipulate that through Photoshop. How you get the image from a computer onto to a printing plate onto transparency. And then he knows how to get that onto a printing press. Not a laser printer, not a copier, but a commercial grade, state-of-the-art printing press. He knows how to print them, how to mimic security features that the Government works years to perfect to prevent counterfeiting.

He knows how to direct others how to use some of the printing machines. But he has all the operation from beginning to end in his brain. He relies on others to distribute it, but he's also involved in gathering significant amounts of money to finance the operation, to profit from this fraud, and to live off the profits from his criminal activity.

The defendant has a prior counterfeiting conviction from Israel from 1998. He spent time in custody in Israel. The sentence in this case, Your Honor, has to be a specific deterrent to this defendant who really single-handedly was the mastermind, if you will, from future counterfeiting activity when he is released.

The Government believes that a sentence of 210 months

1 with credit for time served would be a significant sentence for 2 this particular defendant to deter him from future 3 counterfeiting activity, whether back in Israel, or the United 4 States, or any other place. 5 We also believe it would be a general deterrent to other counterfeiting operations worldwide who are 6 7 counterfeiting or who may think to counterfeit in the United 8 States or overseas. 9 And, yes, it is a significant sentence that the 10 Government seeks; however, for over ten years this operation 11 has been printing significant quantities that has been 12 disruptive to our economy and that has had an impact on 13 people's belief in our currency, which is a worldwide symbol of 14 currency. 15 And we would ask that the Court consider all of those factors in imposing a significant sentence in this case. 16 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 18 Mr. Martin. And let me ask you to address the 19 preliminary order of forfeiture that the Government has filed 20 as well. Do you object to any of the contents of that 21 preliminary order of forfeiture, sir? 22 MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, if I may tender to the 23 clerk -- I'm sorry, tender to you, which is a consent order of 24 forfeiture which has been signed by Mr. Loz, by the United

States, and by me, and it is a consent forfeiture of

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$20 million.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Is that consistent with the
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    preliminary order, Mr. Kromberg, or that's the negotiated --
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               MR. KROMBERG: Your Honor, this is a consent that we
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     have worked out the differences. And this is not everything
     that either party wanted, but I think this is something that is
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     supported by the facts and that can be entered on the basis of
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     the consent of the parties.
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               THE COURT: All right, thank you. All right.
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     I'm happy to order that.
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               And then, Mr. Martin, go ahead on the sentencing. As
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     I said, I've read the letters in support, and also watched the
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     video that was submitted of Mr. Loz's family and his autistic
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     son.
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               MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, Mr. Loz stands before the
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     Court to be sentenced for a crime that is a very serious crime.
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     As I mentioned earlier in these proceedings, Mr. Loz does
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     understand how disruptive his conduct was to financial matters
    here in the United States.
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               The background that I briefly mentioned earlier was
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     that Mr. Loz was incarcerated, and as Ms. -- let's go back to
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     his early days --
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               THE COURT: In '98?
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               MR. MARTIN: Prior, in '98. But prior to 1998 Mr.
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     Loz joined the military, served his country in a very honorable
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- way. When he resigned, retired, he went into the reserves for almost 15 years continuing for the country -- for his country.

 And he learned, got a certificate, a certificate in computer sciences and started working around computers.

 THE COURT: He had his own business, right?
- MR. MARTIN: He had his own business for a while.

 And he also worked for large companies. But he had his own business.
- Mr. Loz has a family. And the Court has seen the e-mails, has seen the video of I think the group session where his oldest daughter, Nofar, his son, his wife, and his twin ten-year-old sons spoke.

Judge, I would submit to the court that Mr. Loz was raised in a way -- and I am not here trying to justify, excuse the counterfeiting plea. But Mr. Loz, as the Court saw from both the presentence writer and from the family, he was raised in Israel by a mother and a father who both had suffered tremendously in the Holocaust. As a result of that, they suffered severe psychological damage, his parents, psychology damage, which resulted in a lot of abuse as a young person to Mr. Loz as a background.

And the children, the's oldest daughter, Nofar, in her letter to you explained some of the conduct that he went through as a young person.

When he in the early 2000s, just before his twins --

just after his twins were born, he had severe, started suffering severe financial problems. The one son, the autistic, severely autistic son, in addition to the autism, has required several operations on his brain. And I think Mr. Loz started suffering financially and was recruited into this criminal activity.

Does it justify it? It does not, Your Honor, but I am going to ask you today to sentence the man, Mr. Loz, and not the crime per se. And the reason I ask that, Judge, is that in our request you saw that we had asked for a sentence of between -- normally, Your Honor, I always say a less than Guideline sentence. And we're asking for a sentence, a less than Guideline sentence here, and we're asking for a sentence of in the range of between eight and ten years.

And the reason we ask that, Judge, is that we're trying to impose -- have the Court impose a sentence that will be sufficient, but not greater than is necessary and that may allow Mr. Loz, he is a 48-year-old man, to return to his country, to return to Israel and be there for the family.

I can submit to the Court, having spoken with his wife, having spoken with his daughters, and having viewed various videos, that without him the family is suffering.

Without him, Adir, A-d-i-r, the son who is autistic, is really at a loss. And his wife, Dina, is trying very hard to survive and to care for the family without him, and is having a

difficult time.

Your Honor, I would submit to the Court that on the facts of this case, a sentence of between eight to ten years would be sufficient. Mr. Loz is not going to engage in this activity, clearly not in the United States. And clearly, having now been labeled and convicted as a counterfeit specialist here in the U.S., will be under the eyes, watchful eyes of I'm sure law enforcement in Israel.

Your Honor, we believe that a sentence, less than Guideline sentence would punish Mr. Loz and would also, Your Honor, be consistent with some of the 3553 factors that Your Honor is going to consider, and specifically the provision created — when the Guidelines were created, they wanted to do away with the unnecessary disparity in sentences for those who were similarly engaged in this conduct.

And Your Honor knows that when we appeared before you for a plea, that you were aware and we made the Court aware that Mr. Loz had been attempting to come in to enter a plea along where the Bangiyevs, all three walk in, all three admit their conduct, the case was over. We were anticipating that may occur, and plea offers were given to the Bangiyevs, but not to Mr. Loz.

We think Your Honor is going to be faced with a possibility of a disparity in the sentencing. While Mr. Loz may have been the printer, this operation in New York and the

Eastern District of Virginia could not and it would not have occurred without the Bangiyevs.

And we would ask the Court for a less than Guideline sentence to avoid any disparity between a sentence which the Court may impose on the Bangiyevs, and we respectively request that that be in the range of eight to ten years.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Martin.

Mr. Loz, please come to the podium. This is your opportunity to tell me anything you would like to before I sentence you. And please remain there when you're done.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

Well, Your Honor, basically I did a big mistake by choosing the easy way out when I got in trouble many years ago. I tried for a lot of years to cover all my losses, and I didn't succeed. I tried, my family tried to help me. It was almost impossible to cover all the debts I had from previous businesses I had.

And I was in the wrong place and the wrong time with the wrong people. I have been approached, I got an offer.

Again, I chose the easy way out, and I didn't thought about the consequences of my action.

I'm taking full responsibility for what I did and how I did it. And I am so ashamed to be here today to represent my country, the State of Israel, who basically got so much help from the United States of America, from the people of America

during the years when we was fighting. And we got so much help, I saw it, from many, many incidents of getting -- when we was in conflict, we was getting help, help we need to protect our country.

I am so ashamed to be here today in front of you,

Your Honor, and anticipating in such a horrible crime and
shaming my country. I feel I'm representing my country as
well, and I am so ashamed to be here and to be a part of this
thing.

But whatever been done, been done, and I don't see other way of trying to minimize my anticipating in this crime -- I don't see other way of getting out of it so easily, and I need to accept whatever Your Honor will impose on me today.

Finally, I'm addressing Your Honor and asking for mercy. Not for myself, more for my family. They are alone over there. I have my son over there. He lost without me. I was the one who raised him for the last years when he start to growing up and to be a man almost. He is twice of his age by size. And he needs to be controlled. And I was the one who basically raised him. Even though when I was traveling, on daily basis we spoke, even twice a day over the Skype and he saw me and he was calm and sure I will come and will be with him.

For these kind of kids, they don't know to

- distinguish why things are being changed. They don't understand changes. They know what they know.
- So again, the only thing I'm asking is mercy on my family. I did what I did, I know. For years to come I will
- 5 not be able to anticipate in their life.
- My mother passed away I never saw her, even though my sister told me she was asking to see my face for the last time.
- 8 | I didn't saw her.

14

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- I didn't saw my son getting married. And I probably
 will not see my grandchildren raising up -- will be raised up
 in February, they are expecting a boy, and I will not be there
 for them to celebrate this thing.
 - So again, I'm asking for forgiveness from the

 American people, from the Government, and I hope for mercy from

 Your Honor.
- 16 Thank you.
- 17 MR. MARTIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Why, when Mr. Bangiyev was arrested and charged and ultimately convicted, and you left the country as soon as you heard about the arrest, and left the printing presses, et cetera, to be delivered later, why didn't that convince you that you needed to go back into the legitimate businesses that you were involved in over the years with the skills that you possessed?
- THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, what happened is like I

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    been brought here, there was a big dispute between the
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     Bangiyevs and the people in Israel. And I been brought here,
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     been convinced by the brothers to come over here and to work
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     with them.
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               And from being working with them, they will a full
     control on me and on the production of everything. And they
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     financing -- they was financing it. I came over here. I was
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     working. Again, I never, never anticipated about in selling it
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     or offering it to anybody. My job was to print it. The minute
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     it's been printed, they took over, they took the money, and I
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     never saw the money again.
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               But what happened is, after he got arrested, I been
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     asked to help to remove from a concealed place the merchandise,
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     the counterfeit money. Then I discovered like half of it being
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     disappeared.
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               MR. MARTIN: May I have a moment, Your Honor?
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               NOTE: A discussion is had between the defendant and
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     his counsel.
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               THE COURT: Well, the question is, why didn't you
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     stop?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Well, it was like a year and
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     something after he got arrested, I been approached again by the
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     uncle and been convinced again to anticipate and to start to
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    build it again.
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               And after the damages, the financial damages I
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suffered in 2007 over here, it was being increased. I never got any money from the \$50 bills, I never got paid.

So the time I spent here and the care -- I had my son with me over here, and I spent all what I had and didn't have for taking care of him in the States. So my debts was increased by -- almost by double.

And I been approached again in Israel a year and something later, and been convinced again to proceed and manufacture for them the money.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, the evidence before me is -- as I indicated, I think that you are in fact a leader of this enterprise. The conspiracy is a large conspiracy, most of it here in the United States. It did a significant amount of damage to the United States.

This is not just stealing. This is potentially destabilizing the currency here in the United States. There are the losses to the businesses. This is a really serious offense. And you participated in it for a long time.

You know, you have not been given any criminal history points because the prior offenses you committed were in Israel. And you went through the system, the criminal justice system in Israel on several occasions. You received suspended sentencing for your involvement in those other crimes, and you didn't learn from that.

Mr. Bangiyev was arrested, and you got out of the

country, you were never prosecuted, although you were part of that conspiracy. So you were really fortunate.

I feel terrible for your family situation. I feel terrible that you're not going to get to see your family and that your family is not going to have your help in the future, but that's a decision that you made and that I know you are living with every day and regretting.

There is a need to deter you because you didn't learn from your prior involvement in the criminal justice system, and specifically in counterfeiting. There is a need to deter others who may see the significant amount of money which was made from this enterprise and be tempted to do the same thing.

And I understand Mr. Martin's argument about disparity, but I don't think that applies here to the sentencing. And I'll deal with the Bangiyevs based on their own involvement in this offense shortly. But ultimately a significant length of incarceration is necessary.

I am going to sentence you to 180 months of incarceration. Three years of supervised release.

I'll give you credit for the time served awaiting sentencing while here after you have been charged.

I will not impose a fine or costs of incarceration because I find you can't afford them. And you've entered into the forfeiture arrangement with the Government.

I will order that you cooperate in your deportation

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     if you are deported, and not return unlawfully.
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               Do you have a designation in mind, Mr. Martin?
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     that something you have had a chance to discuss with Mr. Loz?
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               MR. MARTIN: May I have a moment, Your Honor?
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               NOTE: A discussion is had between the defendant and
    his counsel.
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               MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, Mr. Loz had requested a
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     facility -- there is a nonresident facility in Pennsylvania.
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               THE COURT: What kind of facility?
               MR. MARTIN: It's for nonresident -- may I have a
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    moment?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. MARTIN: I was anticipating a different facility,
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     Your Honor. May I provide that to the Court in the next couple
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     of hours?
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               THE COURT: Certainly, if you can --
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               MR. MARTIN: I can send it to your --
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               THE COURT: Yes, if you can get it to us today or
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     Monday is fine.
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               MR. MARTIN: I can send it to chambers.
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               THE COURT: We will await that information.
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               MR. MARTIN: I will send it to chambers.
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               THE COURT: All right. Anything else in this case,
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    Ms. Pedersen?
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               MS. PEDERSEN: No, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.
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                Good day, Mr. Loz.
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                MS. PEDERSEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                                HEARING CONCLUDED
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                      I certify that the foregoing is a true and
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           accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.
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                            /s/ Norman B. Linnell
Norman B. Linnell, RPR, CM, VCE, FCRR
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